

What Will Demos Do About Eastland?

See page 5

JACKIE EVENS IT; TODAY'S THE DAY

By LESTER RODNEY

Like we said, hold your seats. When the Dodgers and Yankees meet in World Series, even a perfect game quickly becomes a distant memory. For the very next day the two teams battle into the 10th inning with nothing but zeroes showing on the scoreboard and no World Series shutout ever having been perpetrated in the history of little old Ebbets Field. And with two out, Jackie Robinson crashed the big hit and here we go again... seventh and last game for all the marbles.

In the drawing words of third string catcher Dixie Howell in the happy Dodger dressing room after the taut 1-0 victory, "You're all invited back here tomorrow."

When Number 42 walked across the plate in front of Berra, took his stance and wagged his bat to-

ward Bob Turley, it was two out in the 10th, Jim Gilliam was waiting on second, and Duke Snider was icing on the cake at first. The Duke had been purposely passed for the second time, reasonable strategy with his lefthanded power facing a righthanded pitcher and first base open each time. Clean-up hitter Robinson had left five runners on bases this game. In the first, with Snider on first, he lined viciously right at McDougald. In the sixth with two on and one out he popped out to the shortstop. In the eighth with two on again and two out he popped to the third

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Negro Sections Spur Rise in Registration

Negro communities apparently accounted for a large part of the increase as New York City's first day registration for the elections this year went some 9,400 above the first day of 1952, the last comparable year.

Registration week started Monday, and broke all previous first-day totals as 559,859 New Yorkers signed up for the right to vote on Election Day. In 1952, the total of 549,974 the first day was itself a record turnout, far above the previous record established in 1944. However, the final 1944 figure for the week was slightly higher than 1952.

In two major Negro communities alone—Harlem and Jamaica in Queens—registration was 3,300 above the 1952 first-day figures. Because assembly district lines have been revamped in Bronx and Brooklyn since 1952, no such comparison was immediately possible in these two boroughs. But if the same increase holds for them as in Harlem and Queens, it would appear that the bulk of the enlarged registration this year comes from

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Finletter Blasts Ike's H-Test Alibi

Thomas K. Finletter, Secretary of the Air Force in the Truman Administration, yesterday took issue with President Eisenhower for opposing Adlai Stevenson's proposals on the H-bomb tests and the draft.

Finletter's criticism of the President came in a front page letter which appeared in yesterday's New York Herald Tribune. The Tribune in an editorial on Oct. 5

(See story on Eisenhower speech, Page 7)

said that various Democrats, including Finletter, were alarmed by Stevenson's position.

In reply, Finletter, who is co-chairman of the New York State Citizens Committee for Stevenson, Kefauver and Wagner, gave full support to Stevenson's position both on the draft and on the H-bomb tests.

The former secretary of the Air Force challenged Eisenhower's assertion that ending the H-bomb tests could help the Soviet Union since that country could prepare a bomb in secret, then explode it in violation of the agreement and

thereby gain a big advantage over us. To this Finletter replied: "Why could we not make the same kind of preparations for tests that the Russians might make, so that if they do explode a test bomb, we will be able to explode one right afterward?"

Finletter also challenged Eisenhower for some authoritative statement on the danger of air pollution.

"We have had many alarming statements by qualified scientists about the danger of air pollution, but there was no discussion of this subject in President Eisenhower's Oct. 5 statement," he said.

As for Stevenson's position that the draft be ended when conditions permit, Finletter quoted previous statements of Eisenhower along the same line. He pointed out that what was new about Stevenson's position was that he "has suggested a more urgent approach to the problem."

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High Court Judges Quiz Gov't on Cal. Smith Act Cases

By SIMON W. GERSON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A shaky Department of Justice lawyer, stood very much on the defensive today as U.S. Supreme Court Justices riddled him with questions on the California Smith Act case. While the queries were technical, the free speech flavor

of the case inevitably broke through the second day of argument on the now famous trial of 14 California defendants convicted in 1953 under the Smith Act.

Questions by Justices Frankfurter, Black and Harlan ranged principally around the refusal of trial judge William Mathes to charge the jury as requested by both defense and prosecution.

Later, the court heard eloquent pleas from Leo Branton, Jr., and A. L. Wirin, both of Los Angeles, for a reversal of the one-year contempt sentence handed Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates by Judge Mathes for her refusal to inform on fellow Communists.

Justice Frankfurter made it especially clear that he was dissatisfied with Judge Mathes' charge. He scored Mathes' failure to tell the jury that it could find the defendants guilty only if they used language to "incite" people to overthrow the government by force.

Pointing out that in a six-months-long trial the jury must be carefully instructed, Justice Frankfurter said:

"I have the greatest difficulty with the adequacy of the judge's charge."

Colloquy between the court and the Justice Department aide, Philip R. Monahan, brought out that Judge Mathes had refused to go even as far as Judge Harold Medina in the 1949 case against 11 Communist leaders headed by Eugene Dennis.

Efforts by Monahan to stir the court by readings from Joseph Stalin apparently had little effect. "Was not that before us in the Schneiderman case?" Justice Frankfurter asked.

"I believe it was," Monahan answered.

1943 DECISION

The reference was to the court's 1943 decision in the denaturalization proceedings against William Schneiderman, California Communist Party chairman. In this famous decision the late Justice Frank Murphy, speaking for the majority of the court, had said that it was "a tenable conclusion" that Schneiderman and the Communist Party were attached to the principles of the U. S. Constitution.

The Schneiderman decision served as the basis for a whole barrage of questions directed at Monahan. Both Justices Black and Frankfurter sought to find out why Schneiderman, one of the 14 California de-

fendants, was not protected from further prosecution by reason of the 1953 decision. This point had been argued yesterday by Schneiderman's attorney, Robert W. Kenny, former Attorney General of California.

Justice Douglas, who with Justice Black had blasted the Smith Act as unconstitutional in 1951 dissents, probed deeply on the basic free speech question.

"OVERT ACTS"

Referring to the so-called "overt acts" in the indictment, Douglas asked:

"What's this talk about overt acts? Were these overt acts any more than advocacy? What was the nature of these acts?"

"Attendance at Communist Party meetings, Lenin rallies and so forth," was Monahan's reply.

Douglas persisted, however. "Were the overt acts of violence and sabotage?"

Monahan: "The overt acts were advocacy of violent overthrow and the teaching of overthrow."

Douglas: "But what was the nature of these overt acts?"

Monahan: "Attendance at meetings."

Douglas: "For teaching overthrow?"

Monahan: "No, sir."

Monahan conceded that "these were public meetings" and that the government does not contend that "there was overt advocacy of violence at these meetings."

But, he said, "They did appeal for funds; they made speeches in praise of Lenin."

In brief rebuttals, Ben Margolis and Augustin Donovan charged that the government had sought to destroy basic free speech rights.

Branton, a youthful Negro attorney from Los Angeles, described in detail the vindictive contempt sentences handed Mrs. Yates by Judge Mathes. Pointing out that she had been in jail 70 days already, he called the one-

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sally in our alley

With every staffer of the Daily Worker a pledged member of the collect-a-hundred brigade, the lead has been taken by Sally in the business office. She has come in with \$64 so far toward the D.W.'s \$50,000 fund campaign, as the campaign moves into its second week.

Sally has enlisted several readers in her neighborhood. They have pitched in to help raise the money. On top of this, she is seeking to enlist others to become collect-a-hundred brigadiers. We figure a couple of hundred such brigadiers around the country can guarantee the success of the campaign.

Yesterday, Sally brought in \$40 out of the \$175 we received. The campaign has not yet really caught on. We should be getting a thousand a day to hit our target by Xmas.

Among yesterday's contributions was \$50 from a Bronxite who writes she was originally of the opinion that the D.W. should be given up, or should be bi-weekly. She is now convinced, she says, that she was wrong.

"I now agree that the paper is playing a vital role for us today and must be kept a daily to continue to play that role."

She demonstrates that she means it by enclosing \$50 to make it possible to keep the paper a daily.

There is \$10, too, from GRD of Cleveland; \$5 from T.C. of Mansfield, O., "to help defray the expenses"; \$5 from IG of Flint, Michigan; \$5 from "western old-timer"; \$1 from GCH of Baltimore.

Received yesterday	\$175.50
Total to date	\$3,232.00
Still to go	\$46,768.00

Make all checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Send all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

West's Trade With Socialist Nations Rises 24% for '55

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Trade between the West and the socialist nations, including China, shot up 24 percent last year compared with 1954, the International Cooperation Administration disclosed today. In a special report to Congress on East-West trade, the foreign aid

TIMES ANSWERS SHEPILOV; OWN STORY ANSWERS TIMES

In its lead editorial yesterday on the Suez debate in the United Nations, the New York Times fulminated against the speeches of Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi, Egypt's Foreign Minister, and Dmitri Shepilov, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union.

Most of all, the ire of the Times was stirred by Shepilov's charge of "colonialism."

Shepilov, says the Times, "went over the tedious charges of 'colonialism' for the hundredth time and for the hundredth time exalted the 'awakened peoples of Asia and Africa.'"

"He knew well," the Times replied, "that Western 'colonialism' had shown itself in the Suez area chiefly by withdrawing its troops from the canal. He knew well that the threat to the 'awakened peoples of Asia and Africa' no longer comes from Paris, Berlin, London or Rome, nor from Washington," but "from Moscow and Peking."

Behind Soviet designs, charged the Times, lie ominous intentions to "penetrate and enslave, with an imperialism more terrible than that of King Leopold, the Middle East and the heart of Africa."

But a different opinion is presented in the same edition of the Times, two pages away from the Suez editorial, buried among advertisements, photos and announcements of betrothals.

"Faure Says Soviet Solved Colonialism," is the headline over a brief news story from Paris reporting an address made by the former French Premier, Edgar Faure, after returning from a trip to the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the American University Club of Paris, Faure, described in the story as "a politician free from suspicion of Communist sympathies," said he believed the Soviet Union had successfully resolved its colonial problems. He reported on his four-week trip, most of which was spent in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan, minority Republics of the Soviet Union and stated:

"I gained the clear impression that there existed no antagonism between the indigenous population and the former colonizers."

Contrasting Soviet experiences with the actions of his own country, France, in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco, Faure commented:

"We, on the other hand, have respected too much the vestiges of feudalism and religious reaction."



FAURE

agency also noted a "conspicuous shift" in Middle Eastern trade away from the West to the Socialist nations. Trade between the Socialist nations and the Middle East and Africa increased by \$85 million in 1955, "and the upward trend is expected to continue," the report said.

The report was the eight prepared for Congress under the 1951 Battle Act designed to curb sale of war and other strategic materials.

Total trade between the West and the Socialist nations reached \$4.46 billion in 1955, compared with \$3.6 billion in 1954, an increase of 24 percent.

Exports to the Socialist nations from the West rose from \$1.76 billion in 1954 to an estimated \$2.03 billion in 1955, a 15 percent increase.

Imports from the socialist world moved upward from \$1.83 billion in 1954 to an estimated \$2.43 billion in 1955, a boost of 32 percent.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark) investigated the trade issue earlier this year as chairman of the Senate Investigating Subcommittee. The ICA said the subcommittee's findings and recommendations are now being studied and will be dealt with in its next report. It said the East-west trade increase paralleled a trade rise within the capitalist world.

"The sustained growth of economic activity in the U. S. and western Europe, and the continued general improvement in economic conditions throughout the world, were the principal reasons for the accelerated trade development,"

Conservatives Gain in Finns' Municipal Votes

HELSINKI, Oct. 9. — Conservative parties won ground in Finland's municipal elections, incomplete returns showed today.

With over 90 percent of the votes counted, center and right parties had 52.3 percent (50.7 percent at this stage in 1953), the Social Democrats 26.1 percent (25.5), and the Communists 21.6 (23.1).

On the basis of near complete returns, right and center parties won 6,200 seats, Social Democrats 2,540, and the Communists 883 out of a total of 10,856 seats counted so far.

At present, right and center parties hold 6,511 seats, Social Democrats 2,686 and Communists 2,417.

the report said.

British Prime Minister Anthony Eden during his January talks at the White House with President Eisenhower, had urged greater allied trade with China—a proposal which is still being "studied" in Washington.

The new report showed that Britain and other European nations are leading the way on increased trade with the socialist world. Western European powers showing the biggest gains in such trade in 1955 were West Germany, Britain and France.

U. S. exports to East Europe and the USSR were valued at \$7.3 million, a rise of 18 percent compared with the \$6.1 million exported in 1954. The total included gift shipments of food grains, insecticides and drugs for flood relief.

Exclusive of the gift shipments, American exports were valued at \$5.7 million in 1955, approximately 100 percent more than the \$2.9 million total in 1954. Hides, tallow, tobacco, wool rags and breeding cattle were among the chief exports.

U. S. shipments to China during the year were virtually nil in accordance with a 1950 embargo on trade. In 1955, a license was approved for shipment of one passenger car valued at \$1,000 plus \$60 worth of replacement parts—both for the use of diplomatic missions of friendly countries. The only other export from the U. S. to China was for magazines and other unclassified publications valued at \$2,530.

Total trade of the west with China increased from \$669.4 million in 1954 to \$805.8 million in 1955.

The ICA report paid special attention to the Soviet Union's trade.

"Perhaps the most dramatic aspect of bloc economic diplomacy has been its extension of the Soviet version of 'economic and technical assistance' on a substantial and increasing scale," the report said.

Russia and Czechoslovakia in 1955 expanded their assistance programs "materially," concentrating on less-developed countries. Total credits covered by agreements during 1955 with such countries amounted to nearly \$600 million, most of which went to Yugoslavia, Egypt, Afghanistan and India. Interest rates were as low as two to two and one half percent.

Egypt's trade with the socialist world increased by almost \$59 million in 1955. The socialist nations in Europe bought 27 percent of Egypt's total exports.

Japan Premier Invited by Chou To Visit Peking

TOKYO, Oct. 9.—The newspaper Yomiuri said Chinese Premier Chou En-lai has invited Japanese Premier Ichiro Hatoyama to visit China on his way back to Japan from peace talks in Russia.

It said, in a dispatch from Peking, that an invitation also was extended to Nobel Prize-winning physicist Hideki Yukawa to help in China's atomic energy program.

Radio Peking quoted Chou as saying that Japan and China should take provisional steps toward renewal of diplomatic relations.

The broadcast said Chou asserted that China and Japan had not yet achieved complete independence, since both were still subject to foreign intervention, and so "should sympathize with each other, understand each other, support and help each other."

Peking did not elaborate on the reference to "foreign intervention."

Ask Eisenhower Commend Brave Negro Mother

In an open letter to President Eisenhower, the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs called upon the Chief Executive to address a public letter to Mrs. Louise Gordon of Clay, Kentucky, commending her for her courage and faith. Mrs. Gordon, a Negro mother, answered her son, "If you have the guts to go, I have the guts to take you," when he asked why he could not go to the local public school.

"SUCH A LETTER," declared the Board of the Emma Lazarus Federation, "would assure our fellow Negro Americans that the President is in full sympathy with their law-abiding efforts to carry out the Supreme Court's decision for desegregation of public schools." It would also "strengthen the moral fibre of the whole nation and render a great service to white Southerners who need such encouragement to come forward more firmly against die-hard segregationists."

The Federation also wrote Eisenhower that they are also asking all candidates in the coming Presidential elections to address public letters of encouragement to Mrs. Gordon.

Human Chain in Japan Fights Air Base Survey

SUNAKAWA, Japan, Oct. 8.—Residents of this tiny farming village formed human barricades today to prevent a survey for expansion of runways of a nearby American air base.

Hundreds of villagers, labor union members, Socialist Party members and students jammed the streets and manned the watchtowers for the fifth straight day to keep Japanese Government officials from completing the survey.

Lehman Appeals in Tanya Chwastov Case

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.) has demanded State Department action to halt what he termed "the kidnaping to Communist Russia" of an American citizen—two- and one-half year old Tanya Chwastov.

Lehman was joined by leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church in this country and by Church World Service of the National Council of Churches.

Behind the departure of the child, with her father, Alexei Chwastov, on the Queen Mary last

week was a tangled confusion of questioned citizenship, legal parentage and custody.

The mother, Mrs. Helen Dieczok, 24, of Detroit, has claimed the little girl was born out of wedlock.

Immigration authorities said the second secretary of the Russian Embassy claimed, on the pier when the Queen Mary sailed, that Chwastov and the child's mother had been married and that the father had been granted custody of the child.

Patterson Finds Puerto Rico Cold to Smith Act

By JOSEPH CLARK

William L. Patterson, back from a 10-day visit to Puerto Rico and a week in Jamaica, had some vivid impressions of these Caribbean islands. But the most important, he noted in an interview with the Daily Worker, was that the Puerto Rican people consider the coming Smith Act trial an offense to their national pride.

"Nowhere was there to be heard," Patterson said, "a favorable comment supporting the indictment of 11 Communist leaders who are charged under the Smith Act with teaching and advocating the overthrow of the government of the United States in Puerto Rico."

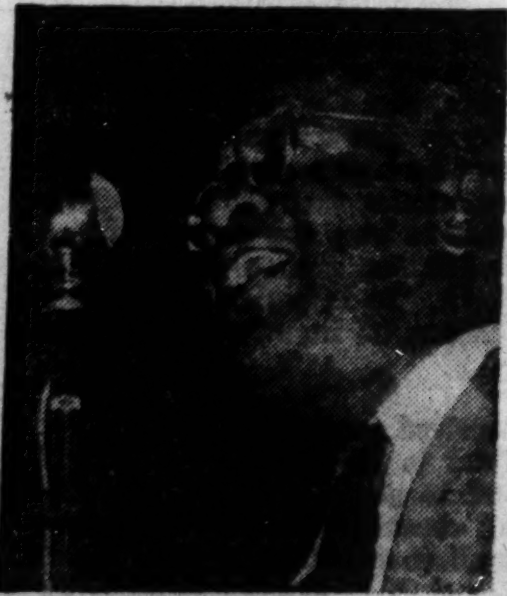
Resentment, he said, is expressed "that Puerto Ricans

should be tried under a law which they had no part in making, by prosecutors sent from the United States, speaking a foreign language before a Spanish-speaking jury."

Not only did Patterson feel that the climate was most favorable to the defense but he noted that a number of the defendants who had twice before been arrested under a Puerto Rican law—No. 53—similar to the Smith Act—were dismissed by Puerto Rican courts.

Even confirmed anti-Communists, Patterson pointed out, think it is fantastic that these 11 men and women constituted a "clear and present danger" to the authority of the U.S. in Puerto Rico. The Communist Party of Puerto Rico altogether counts no more than 50 members, Patterson said with a wry smile.

It is an interesting fact, Patterson points out, that lawyers who are members of the government party (Partido Popular Democratico) and of the Partido Independentista have offered their services to the defense. Two former judges of the Superior Court are part of the defense counsel.



PATTERSON

The American lawyer, David I. Shapiro, who has come with the support of the American Civil Liberties Union and of the Bar Association, Patterson reported, received a warm welcome in the island. Shapiro obtained a postponement of the trial from Oct. 15 to Nov. 26.

Roger Baldwin, long connected with the ACLU, visited Puerto Rico and expressed support for the defendants, in a newspaper interview with Imparcial.

Patterson also spoke about the impressions of conditions in both Puerto Rico and the British West Indian island of Jamaica. He noted a decided contrast between the poverty-stricken conditions of Jamaica and the construction and advances in Puerto Rico. In Jamaica he found that many people are anxious for a Bandung type of conference in this Hemisphere.

"They feel," he said, "that the initiative should come from this country, and that Negro, Indians, Mexicans and all other exploited minorities would thus have a voice about enforcement of the Caracas Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and of the UN charter."

It Shouldn't Happen on Election Day

By HARRY RAYMOND

It shouldn't happen on election day: Joe Sleeper, who lives around the corner, will come into the polling place at the schoolhouse. He will stand in line for half an hour. And when he picks up the pen to sign the book, he will be reminded he failed to register. This is one of those simple things he should have done during the week of Oct. 8-13.

Joe will argue with the chairman of the district election board for 20 minutes, loudly demanding his "right to vote." By the time he has been convinced he has lost that right by his own negligence, three registered voters on the tail end of the line will give up, go to work and blame their lack of civic responsibility on Loud Mouth Joe.

There will be the fellow who gets into the booth, pulls down the wrong levers, then comes out and holds up the line by insisting he has the right to change his vote.

There will be the sweet little lady who enters the booth, stays there for the full seven minutes allotted, then

sticks her head through the green curtains and demands to know where the candidates on the Prohibition ticket are listed.

Next in line will be the gent whose careful study of the election law will arm him with knowledge that the saloons and liquor stores are closed on Election Day. As an emergency measure, he will have purchased a heavy stock of spirits the night before and quaffed considerable of it. He will come to the polls listing heavily starboard, knock over a few chairs and get into an argument with the temperance lady.

The gendarmes will seize him, toss him into the street. He will wake up next day wondering how he lost his vote.

There will be the guy from Brooklyn inquiring where he can write in the name of Pee Wee Reese for President.

And the fellow from the Bronx looking for the name of Don Larsen.

A civic-minded matron will cause a mild disturb-

ance by charging several newcomers in the neighborhood are voting gravestones. She will be warned to behave herself even though she is right.

A couple of election district captains from opposing parties will get into a fist fight in one of those small barber shop polling places. They will be hustled off to the nearest police precinct and turned loose by the captain after they shake hands and promise to be good boys. The fisticuffs will continue back in the district.

A neighborhood wag will come to the polls eating a hamburger and advise those in the long line he is "voting Vegetarian," with the explanation he's "merely a sympathizer."

Some Broadwayites will be trying to write in actress Tullulah Bankhead and comedienne Nancy Walker for Congress. Indeed, I've been tempted to try it.

But no kidding, neighbors, the biggest dopes in town on election day will be the folks who didn't register.

Dulles Presses for His Suez Plan in UN Debate

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 9.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles today told the United Nations Security Council that unless Egypt agrees that the canal must not be used as "an instrument of national policy" by any country there is little hope of a negotiated settlement.

Dulles again voiced American support for an Anglo-French resolution calling for international control of the waterway and urging Egypt to deal with the western-formed Suez Canal users' association while negotiating a settlement.

Soviet Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov, however, declared at a press conference following the Council meeting, that "as long as states exist, there will always be politics of some sort. If the operation of the canal were left to a group of countries, it would not necessarily mean that it was insulated from politics."

The Council completed its opening round of policy statements with Dulles' speech and called a session in private to enable its members to deal more frankly with the issues. YUGOSLAV STAND

Before Dulles spoke, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Koca Popovic rejected the Anglo-French resolution as not providing any basis for an agreement.

He urged "particular attention" for suggestions made yesterday by Belgian Foreign Minister Paul-Henry Spaak that the Suez problem might be solved through international treaties.

Popovic endorsed the plan for private meetings of the Council, and said the Soviet suggestion of a negotiating committee could be a "useful line of advance" for the study of ideas set forth by Egypt.

Dulles, the last speaker in the Council's debate which included six foreign ministers before him, called for a Suez settlement "by peaceful means . . . in conformity with the principles of justice and international law."

Dulles said the canal was Egyptian only in the sense that it passes through "what is now Egypt."

"But the canal is not, and never has been, an international affair of Egypt with which Egypt could do

what it wanted," he said. "It has always been, from the very day of its opening, an international waterway."

Dulles said the debate "has on the whole been temperate and constructive."

"I say, 'on the whole,'" he said, "for there have been exceptions. One such was the portrayal by the Soviet Foreign Minister of so-called 'U.S. monopolies' clad, as he put it, in 'snow-white robes' and with 'whetted appetites' on the prowl throughout the world seeking new victims."

"Another exception was the Soviet Foreign Minister's proposal that we should remit the problem to a committee of which the Soviet Foreign Minister said: 'The most important requisite is that the composition of the committee be balanced in such a way as to forestall the prevalence of one point of view.'"

"He evidently believes it unfortunate that 18 nations, representing over 90 percent of the traffic and a diversified user interest, could agree on a solution. He wants to make a fresh start by establishing a committee so constituted that we know in advance that it can never agree."

Egypt, Dulles said, spoke in a more constructive vein than Russia when its Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi addressed the Council yesterday.

"The Government of Egypt," he said, "has proposed that we establish a negotiating body which will have the guidance of a set of principles to work on, and of objectives to keep in mind and attain."

"This was indeed the procedure which we sought to follow at the London conference last August. . . . The heart of the problem, it seems to us, is acceptance of the principle that there should be a system to insure that the canal cannot be used by any country as an instrument of its national policy."

"If Egypt accepts that simple and rudimentary principle of justice, then I believe that the subsidiary problems can be resolved."

3 High Polish Officials Fired

POZNAN, Poland, Oct. 9.—The Polish Government today fired three vice-ministers from the machine industry ministry which was involved in the disputes that touched off the Poznan uprising last June.

Beck Attacks AFL-CIO's Endorsement Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Dave Beck, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in a letter to the union's 1,500,000 members, took sharp issue with the AFL-CIO political action policy, including endorsement of candidates, charging it violates labor's traditional "non-partisanship."

Beck, nominally a Republican, made no mention of the AFL-CIO executive council's endorsement of Stevenson and Kefauver, in which he was a minority, but it was clear that his letter, printed in the current issue of the union's magazine, The Teamster, was aimed at the decision.

The IBT president was careful, however, to steer clear of showing



BECK

his own preference in the campaign, in line with the general Republican strategy of discouraging political action by unions. He limited his appeal to the members to register and vote but added, "I am not saying to any member how he should vote."

The leaders of the AFL-CIO, including George Meany, who sided with Beck's non-endorsement position, and Walter Reuther, who led the fight for endorsement, have stressed that endorsement in no way departs from union independence of parties. They observed that if the number of Republicans rating union endorsement are only a handful, it is only because their record leaves no alternative. They also pointed out that labor unions conduct their election work independently of the parties.

"It would be presumptuous for anyone to think he can dictate to our members how they should vote," writes Beck in his letter. He said that the IBT limits its policy to recommendations "on political issues of direct concern to labor."

"We have," he writes, "achieved our present position in the American economy and in the labor movement largely through economic action—not political action. . . . We should not allow ourselves to be tied to any political party now or in the future. . . ."

"There are some representatives of labor who advocate aligning themselves with one of the major parties, but with this course the Teamsters Union is in definite dis-

agreement and we have placed ourselves on record.

"Regardless of what it may entail, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters will not permit an infringement of its autonomy to act for and in the best interest of its members."

After giving some examples to draw what amounts to an even balance of good and harm to labor from both parties, Beck went on:

"Economic action is the fundamental procedure of our organization. We were built that way as a union. The American labor movement was built to its present importance primarily through economic, not political, action."

"Partisan politics is fraught with danger for labor. . . . It is danger-

ous because it flies in the face of experience, which shows that in the long run economic action is the assured, reliable and positive way to win union gains. It is also the strongest guarantee of the continuance of a free economy. The course we enunciate here is the soundest insurance against any trend toward nationalization of industry through political action."

Beck cited the non-partisanship injunction of Samuel Gompers, founder of the AFL, and the limit to labor's political objectives to just "rewarding its friends and punishing its enemies." Beck concluded with the warning against "bartering political allegiance for short-term gains which may bring long-term disappointments."

Adlai Says GOP Robs Land to Enrich Trusts

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Oct. 9.—Adlai E. Stevenson charged today that the Republicans deliberately eroded natural resources of the nation for the benefit of private power, mining and timber interests.

Great Falls was the first stop on a five-state Stevenson tour which began by plane early today in Chicago and will end Friday night in San Diego, Calif.

Before leaving Chicago, Stevenson came out with an extensive new plan under which the Federal Government would bankroll or guarantee nationwide health insurance to assure the medical expenses of even the penniless.

In a 4,000-word statement outlining his "program for the nation's health," Stevenson said he was opposed, however, to any system of "socialized medicine."

Before Stevenson left O'Hare Field near Chicago, he was asked about differences in his stand and that of President Eisenhower on the banning of further H-bomb tests.

Stevenson said apparently he and the President were in disagreement over what Stevenson had said about ending them, and the Democratic candidate said he plans to say more about it later. "The President does not represent my proposals correctly," he said.

HITS "PARTNER" IDEA

In his natural resources speech in Montana, he ridiculed the GOP theory of partnership between Government and private power in waterpower development.

Under this policy, he said, "It turns out that one partner—the private company—takes the profit while the other partner—you, the people—pays the bills."

He was particularly critical of the Administration for not Federally developing a high dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon and for turning over the site to private development.

Stevenson derided former Interior Secretary Douglas McKay, now the GOP Senatorial candidate in Oregon, for calling Hells Canyon a "white elephant." Instead, he said, a high dam at Hells Canyon built by the Federal Government would mean cheaper power on the farm, in factories and city homes, cheaper fertilizer, expanded irrigation, improved flood control facilities and in general "an expanding economy in the great northwest."

In listing his objections to current administration natural resources policies, Stevenson included these points:

Permission for a private mining company to cut public timber in the Rouge River national forest in Oregon, and sponsorship by a Republican Congressman of legislation to give private lumber companies "special privileges in the national forests."

"They gave the oil and gas interests about five times as many leases to explore and exploit the wildlife refuge as had been granted in the preceding three decades," he said.

Trainmen Back Adlai, Estes

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, largest of the unaffiliated unions of operating railway employees, has endorsed Stevenson and Kefauver, according to the union's official weekly. The endorsement was announced by W. P. Kennedy, president of the BRT, at a meeting of the union's state organization in Wisconsin recently, the paper said.

Kennedy lashed out sharply at the Eisenhower administration, but stressed the union's traditional non-partisanship, noting endorsement of several Republican congressional candidates.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Peaceful Transition In Eastern Europe

BOSTON

Editor, Daily Worker:

We want to give the widest circulation, I should judge, to the idea of a constitutional or peaceful transition to Socialism in the U. S.

William Foster constantly refers to the Eastern Europe Peoples Democracies as examples of peaceful transition (his article in the current Political Affairs, for example). I wonder if this helps make our meaning clear to the largest number of people?

It is true there was relatively peaceful transition to socialism in these countries, but this came as the result of the bloodiest of world wars which liberated these peoples from Nazi and Quisling rule.

As I understand it, a peaceful transition to socialism in this country will be most likely to occur if the American people join efforts with other peoples and actually prevent and rule out another world war.

Secondly there is no doubt in my mind that a peaceful transition to socialism in these countries was made possible by the presence of Soviet armed forces (and a very fortunate thing for these peoples, whatever problems it created).

For example, Italy was also liberated from fascism by the

military outcome of World War II, and there was a powerful partisan movement in Italy, as in many of the Eastern European countries, and unquestionably after the war the majority of the Italian people would have supported far-reaching social changes as did the peoples of Central Europe. But the last did not take place in Italy, contrary to what happened in Eastern Europe, and there was one good and sufficient reason for this: the presence of British and American troops.

In other words, the destiny of the smaller countries of Europe after the war was determined to a large degree by the military-political relationships of the great powers that were victorious, and not by themselves alone.

On the other hand a successful struggle for peace by the American people will strengthen their hand in the affairs of their government and lessen the influence of monopoly and reaction. It will enable the American people to decide for socialism on the best possible terms, avoiding the national catastrophe and dislocation that World War II entailed for the peoples of Europe.

So again it seems to me that matters are quite different.

Of course it may be said that technically and scientifically Foster is correct.

But political science should enlighten the people and win them to progressive ideas. I doubt that the American people will be won to the idea of peaceful transition if Eastern Europe is continually held up as a model, without pointing out the different and more favorable possibilities open to us.

Science should serve the people, not a sect.

CODFISH

Hallinan and Farrell Dobbs

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have read Alan Max' Thoughts of a Former PP Voter (Daily Worker Sept. 21) appropos an article by Vincent Hallinan, presidential candidate of the Progressive Party in 1952. His running mate was Mrs. Charlotta Bass, a Negro woman leader of wide experience and knowledge of political life in America. In his article, (People's World and reprinted in the National Guardian, Sept. 24) Hallinan gives his views on the 1956 elections, analyzing the GOP and the Democratic Party and their candidates on foreign policy in particular.

Alan Max writes: "If the situation between the two parties on foreign policy were really as Hallinan describes it, I would have expected him to announce . . . that he planned to vote for

Eisenhower. But this was not the case. He announced that he intends voting for Farrell Dobbs, the candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyite organization."

While expressing "a feeling of admiration for the gallant way in which Hallinan and his running mate, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, campaigned against great odds, and for the way they hit the issues squarely, Max just could not see how Hallinan could do that.

As I see it, it is quite simple. Hallinan is doing what Max has been saying all along: unity of socialist groupings. Perhaps Max' logic permits the fallacy: "It should not always follow." But recently a symposium was held in Brooklyn on the elections. The participants were A. J. Muste, Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Farrell Dobbs and a speaker of the Communist Party.

Actually what we have here on the part of Alan Max, in my opinion, is a sort of doctrinaire infallibility towards Vincent Hallinan. I thought we were getting away from this sort of thing, a sort of ex-communication. In this connection, I have my doubts about the following statements of Max. He writes that "the PP was an ineffective way of trying to influence the labor movement toward independent political action."

This is simply in disregard of traditional movements for independent political action in the U.S.A. and their influence—the Populist, various farmer-labor movements (Minn., Wash., etc.), Socialist, PP, ALP, Communist, etc. There is, of course, the undoubted influence of the Communist Party in helping labor and the Negro people toward independent labor-Negro people political alliance.

Such movements of independent and political action have at least supplied the propaganda for making labor and progressive people aware of their political power vis-a-vis the power of the capitalist class and the deceptions of its political parties. Obviously progressives should find the most effective way of influencing the 1956 elections. But I don't think Max's method here is the most suitable.

JAMES FORD

Hopeful Elements In Pittsburgh Case

Editor, Daily Worker:

I welcome Bill Albertson's and Irv Weissman's call for more struggle for victory in Smith Act cases that appeared in the "Daily" of Friday, Oct. 5. But I wish to emphasize why I look for a reversal of the five-year sentences against Benjamin Careathers and James Dolsen. And why I am hopeful of victory for Steve Nelson, Albertson and Weissman.

The Government's confession that its star witness—Joseph Mazzei—is a habitual liar is unprecedented. I have investigated many political frame-ups as a labor reporter. And I don't remember a single case where the prosecutors were compelled to repudiate their star witnesses in a statement to the Supreme Court. The Mooney-Billings case does not furnish a parallel. For only the witnesses did the confessing in the San Francisco frame-up. Here the prosecutors confess.

The Government confesses that the "only" testimony against Careathers and Dolsen comes from an habitual liar—its star witness, Mazzei. And this testimony, it admits, is uncorroborated. True, the Government asserts that it still believes Mazzei's trial testimony. But this face-saving declaration is destroyed by the other admissions.

Incidentally, Mazzei's picture appeared at the top of the front page of Pittsburgh's only morn-

ing newspaper—The Post Gazette with the caption: "Government Repudiates Him." And this repudiated stoolie is described in the accompanying story as the Government's "star witness."

I am hopeful of a reversal of the sentences of all five Pittsburgh defendants, for Mazzei's testimony damaged all five. I can't forget that the Supreme Court rejected the "tainted" testimony against the Communist Party in the McCarran Act case. And the Pittsburgh Smith Act case is terribly tainted by professional liars and by psychotics. Matt Cvetic, another star witness, has been in and out of psychiatric wards at least three times since he testified against Nelson, Careathers, Dolsen, Albertson and Weissman. He is a "chronic alcoholic" and a victim of obsessions, the doctors find. He has been a sick man for years. Other witnesses have also been exposed.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn used to predict that a break in the Smith Act witchhunt was coming. It began when Simon W. Gerson and Isadore Begun were acquitted in Foley Square. The break widened when five of the 11 Cleveland defendants were acquitted. There have been other acquittals too. The McCarthyite clouds are waning.

But continued struggle is needed to ensure victory. And I second Albertson's and Weissman's appeal for funds for the Self Defense Committee at P. O. Box 134, Madison Square Station, New York 10, N. Y.

—ART SHIELDS

New Sources Of Strength

Editor, Daily Worker:

That capitalism can never answer all the human needs of such people, and the very vigor and power of the socialist answers, is best proved by the fact that despite overwhelmingly adverse periods in our history (such as the now dying McCarthyite era) there have been new infusions of vigorous life and blood into the socialist movement with unfailing recurrence throughout the history.

Just as true is the fact that despite the steadily successful struggle of socialist-minded people to improve conditions of all the people under capitalism, capitalism fails, with inevitable recurrence, to meet even the minimum needs of the people. And we know that with each recurrent failure, the people will rise to greater and greater heights of understanding and demand for the socialist answers.—S. G.

Filipinos Say U.S. Stalls on Bases Issues

MANILA, Oct. 8.—Filipino sources said today the U. S. was "stalling" on the resumption of the military base talks with the Philippines until after the U. S. Presidential election.

The talks were recessed Sept. 24 to give U. S. chief negotiator Karl R. Bendetsen a chance to consult Washington on disputed issues, particularly the Philippine demand for jurisdiction over criminal offenses committed in U. S. base areas in the Philippines.

At that time Bendetsen said he would return to Manila in time for the talks to be resumed Oct. 10.

'Imperialism Doomed', Sukarno Tells Cheering Crowd in Peking

PEKING.—Indonesian President Sukarno declared that "colonialism and imperialism are doomed. No one can save them. This is decided by history." He made that statement last Thursday to a cheering crowd of over 30,000 Peking citizens at the stadium here.

He said Egypt's victory over Suez was a victory also for all Asian people and for all the people throughout the world against colonialism.

As President Sukarno mounted the main stand in the company of Vice-Chairman Chu Teh, Premier Chou En-lai and Mayor Peng Chen, the stadium resounded to cheers and a 500-man military band struck up a march.

School girls in bright dresses presented flowers to Sukarno and the other high-ranking Indonesian officials in his company.

Cheering greeted his remark that New China would have the recognition of all countries in the world, though there were still some at present reluctant to face the fact that the Chinese People's Republic had the support of the 600 million Chinese people. He said he regarded this as an objective development which "could be resisted by no one."

President Sukarno added that the people of Indonesia and China had an ideal in common, to fight for independence and build up a new world. It was this ideal that "makes it possible for us to be friends," he said.

This friendship between the two peoples, forged on the basis of common struggle, "is solid and will become even stronger in the future through our common struggles," Sukarno stated. A great round of applause and shouts of "Long live President Sukarno," "Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung," "Long live peace," went up from the crowd as these words were translated into Chinese and the Chinese and Indonesians on the main stand were seen shaking hands.

Both the Indonesian and Chinese people had not yet completed their struggle, Sukarno went on. "You are struggling over Taiwan and we are struggling over West Irian until its return to the Republic of Indonesia," he said.

"Let us carry on our struggle with full confidence. We are not



President Sukarno of Indonesia

isolated. The will of the 1,600-million people of Asia and Africa who were against imperialism and colonialism was voiced at Bandung. The progressive people throughout the world are on our side. Our goal, our ideal will certainly be realized.

"The victory of the Chinese people is the victory of the Indonesian people and the victory of the Indonesian people is the victory of the Chinese people. Our victory is also that of the people of the whole of Asia and of the world peoples' struggle against colonialism."

In a friendly aside, Sukarno said, "According to protocol I come as President of the Republic of Indonesia, but please call me Bung Karno, and take me as your friend." Premier Chou En-lai shouted

over the microphone "Bung Karno" and the crowd took up the cry.

Sukarno told his audience that the warm welcome he had received in China since his arrival had made him feel very much at home. The respect shown to him was respect for the Indonesian people, for their ideal of independence and building a new world which they had in common with the Chinese people.

"I will convey this respect to the Indonesian people," he added. At the President's request, when he finished his speech, the whole audience rose and joined him in five cheers for "Merdeka." The people surged forward from all directions as he descended from the main stand and mixed with the crowd.

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THE DEMOS AND EASTLAND

THE PRESSURE of the Negro people has forced another leading Democratic candidate to go beyond the apology for a civil rights plank in his party's platform.

Mayor Wagner, running for the U. S. Senate, told a garment workers' meeting Monday he "disagreed" with that plank. He supported, he recalled, a much stronger minority plank which got nowhere at the Democratic convention.

Wagner challenged his GOP opponent, Jacob Javits, likewise to repudiate the weak Republican civil rights plank. We await with interest Javits' answer.

It would be good if Wagner were also to prod fellow-Democratic candidates. His presidential running mate, Adlai Stevenson, went beyond the platform when he said in Arkansas he favored the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

But the campaign has still failed to break through, in any decisive way, the strait-jacket on civil rights which Southern white supremacy politicians have successfully imposed on it.

The GOP has managed to evade the issue of its own responsibility by taunting the Democrats with the fact that Sen. Eastland of Mississippi will serve as head of the Judiciary Committee if the Democrats win the Senate. In that position, he would continue to suppress all civil rights legislation.

The argument is a telling one, and has convinced several prominent Negro leaders to turn from the Democratic Party. But the remedy is certainly not a Republican victory. For then Sen. Jenner of Indiana, of McCarthyite infamy, would be head of the Judiciary Committee. The alliance between the Eastlandites and McCarthyites in the Senate and in the nation is close.

What, then, is the answer? It lies in a repudiation by Democratic candidates, especially for the Senate, not only of the weak civil rights plank, but of the practice which places Eastland in the Judiciary Committee chairmanship.

It is a denial of the democratic process to place in the hands of an oppressive, tiny ruling circle in Mississippi a Senate power far greater than that wielded by, say, the multi-million voters of New York. The Mississippi tyrant, Eastland, is able to wield his power by virtue of the denial of voting rights for the great mass of Negro Americans in that state.

Wagner, then, and other labor-supported Democratic candidates for Senate can make a great contribution to our nation's democracy by proclaiming their opposition to Eastland as Judiciary Committee chairman. They can, incidentally, go far to securing their election by such a move.

Much depends, of course, on the pressures exerted by the Negro people themselves. And this, in turn, increases with the size of the vote the Negro people have at their disposal. In New York, the current registration period will decide this. If the Negro vote registers its potential, its influence will be greater, and so will be its ability to move Wagner to a more advanced position.

THE POZNAN VERDICT

THE POZNAN trial and the first verdict reveal a scrupulous regard for the rule of law. Western correspondents and western legal observers have been compelled to admit that the trials were both fair and open.

Two men were sentenced to four and a half years, and one was sentenced to four years for having beaten a policeman who later died. How careful the court was to be absolutely just and fair is indicated not so much in the "mildness" of the sentence, about which the newspapers are commenting. But the court made a careful distinction between the assault by these three men on the policeman and the actual murder. Since there was no direct evidence that these three had struck the fatal blows, the court ruled as it did.

We commend to our readers the startling contrast between the Poznan trials in Poland and the Smith Act trials in our country. Patriotic Americans, veterans of the war against fascism, have served more than four and a half years for "dangerous thoughts." No Smith Act victim is even charged with any overt act of violence or even any appeal for violence. In Poznan the verdicts were based on actual criminal acts.

Attorneys Jules Wolf of Brussels, one of three Western observers who attended the trial, declared the "Poznan trials are an example for Polish tribunals and those of other countries."

"British papers noted that while Schnitzler was voicing his exposition of American labor's foreign policy and its deep distrust of Soviet intentions, Arthur Horner, the secretary of the Mine Workers, sat sound asleep."

THE ABOVE is the last paragraph of a lengthy account in AFL-CIO News on the visit of secretary-treasurer William Schnitzler, to Europe as fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress convention. The headline across the story on the front page of Oct. 6 issue says, "Schnitzler Finds Ike's 'Summit' Parleys Weakened U. S. Prestige." You can easily guess what Schnitzler was saying before the TUC convention.

I sympathize with Arthur Horner, whom I had the pleasure of meeting when he came to the New Orleans convention of the AFL as fraternal TUC delegate during the war. Horner is among the most wide-awake labor leaders of England. A life-long Communist and secretary of one of Britain's largest unions, he has to be wide awake. But if he really slept as reported, I can't blame him.

I often feel like dozing off during much of the oratory we get from Schnitzler and others who think and talk as he does. But my job requires me to stay awake and report on their speeches. Moreover, while the British can afford to sleep through that type of a speech, we in America cannot.

THE SPEECHES certain of our American labor leaders are delivering on foreign policy are doing America tremendous harm. That story on Schnitzler's conclusions, obviously designed to bolster the line George Meany has been spreading since the Geneva conference, can undo much of the progress labor and labor-endorsed candidates have been making in the political campaign.

Stevenson has to some degree ignored the advice of Meany and Schnitzler, and has raised

World of Labor

by George Morris



Horner Slept Through Schnitzler's War Whoops

certain peace issues—for disarmament, an end of the draft and an end of atomic and hydrogen tests. Meany and Schnitzler have demanded that Stevenson direct his main fire at the Eisenhower administration for not showing even greater hostility towards the Soviet Union and for going to Geneva.

The effect of Stevenson's partial development of a peace approach and his more vigorous campaigning on the domestic economic-welfare issues (something he should also do on civil rights) has given him the offensive and put the Ike-Nixon forces on the defensive.

Stevenson apparently bears in mind the costly lesson of 1952, when the demagogic Republican campaign for "peace" and the "war-party" label on the Democrats contributed heavily towards his defeat. What should be said, therefore, of the two top officers of the AFL-CIO who are working to undo the progress Stevenson has been making?

SCHNITZLER'S overriding consideration is not defeat of the Big Business administration in Washington, the goal set by the AFL-CIO, but the fight on Communism in Europe. He says, according to AFL-CIO News:

"The European fight against Communism has been moving downhill ever since the summit talks between President Eisenhower and the Russians at Geneva two years ago."

Schnitzler also called for more "toughness against Egypt, holding that he found West Berliners worried over "possible American weakness" if tension arises in their quarter. He said they wonder what they may expect from the "Russians" if they see U.S. weakness towards a "fourth-rate dictator."

SCHNITZLER also attacked the British Trade Union Congress because "Communist and left wing strength appears to be growing inside the TUC." He further observed that some of Britain's labor news writers (of capitalist news organs, of course) to quote the AFL-CIO News story "voiced strong concern over the 'retreat' which they saw on the part of the TUC's leadership." And horror of horrors, Schnitzler observed that a resolution calling for "organizational contacts" with the World Federation of Trade Unions (and what could be worse?) "rolled up nearly two million of the eight million votes cast at the TUC convention." And a proposal for closer relations with the Soviet Union (by delegations, presumably) was defeated, Schnitzler observes, by the closer "four to three margin."

So you see my friends why the Geneva conference was no good and Ike should have never gone there. The fact that we might have been in a couple of Korea-like wars with some incidental loss of several tens of thousands of lives, is just small

(Continued on Page 7)

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Who Was Right In H-Bomb Debate?



THERE SHOULD be no mistake about it—the proposal to ban H-bomb tests has put the central issue of foreign policy into the middle of this election campaign. The debate on H-bomb testing and on ending the draft throws light on the big question of world politics today.

If the fight for peaceful co-existence was the basic issue of the post-war decade, today the realistic need is ending the cold war, thus making this the era of lasting peace. As long as the shadow of nuclear destruction hangs over us peace is incomplete. Banning the tests will be an enormous step toward lasting peace.

THE MANNER in which the H-bomb test debate has developed vindicates a stand taken, at first, only by this newspaper. Thus, just a few weeks ago the President of the United States was using the completely irrelevant argument that H-bomb testing must go on because you need a system of international inspection and control. And dutifully, without using logic or common sense, almost all the newspapers, from the sensational tabloids to the respectable commuter's special, the N.Y. Herald Tribune, chimed in with the same argument.

But for a over a year the Daily Worker has pointed out that H-bomb tests can be stopped immediately because the proposal contains a built-in control system. And finally, the President of the U. S. has confirmed

what the Daily Worker said. It is the obvious fact, that an H-bomb explosion can be detected immediately. Furthermore, the N. Y. Times on Monday leaked the news that the President himself had realized this some time ago and favored an H-bomb test ban. It was the Radford-Pentagon crowd that vetoed the proposal.

BUT THE PRESIDENT had to come up with some kind of argument, and he did, after first allowing Tricky Dick Nixon to try it out. The argument will probably go down in history as the most specious substitute for logic ever used in a major public debate. The President said that if an agreement were reached to stop H-bomb testing Russia could continue research and preparations for an explosion, thus getting ahead of us.

But the proposal does not speak about stopping research. It pertains to one thing and one thing alone—stopping the explosions. Furthermore, the President is silent about the fact that Premier Bulganin of the Soviet Union has been pressing him to agree to a ban on nuclear test explosions. And finally, as the nuclear scientist Dr. Ralph Lapp (a registered Republican, by the way) put it, the President was silent on the health hazard to all mankind in the continued test-explosions.

FORMER SECRETARY for Air Thomas K. Finletter confirmed the arguments this news-

paper has been making in this debate. First, he notes that Eisenhower himself was contemplating a draft cut and some initiative on stopping H-bomb tests. The Pentagon stopped that. As to the President's contention that the Russians could continue with research and preparations, Finletter declared yesterday:

"I suggest that the statement should be clarified. The obvious question is: Why should we not make the same kind of preparations for tests that the Russians might make, so that if they do explode a test bomb we will be able to explode one right afterward?"

THE TRUTH is that the President had to rely on nothing but Pentagon blackmail in this debate. How else explain the President's statement that we can't stop H-bomb explosions because that will give the Russians an overall arms advantage? If the President meant what he said he was telling the world that H-bombs must continue forever, their testing, their production, their threat to cripple not only present but future generations. Does the President dare to make that the issue of this 1956 campaign?

Whether he dares to or not, whether he intended it or not, by accepting the Pentagon blackmail he has implied to the whole world—that our country and H-bomb destruction are inseparable. Surely this doesn't express the will of the American people. If they only can learn about this debate the voting next month should be greatly influenced.

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

'The Boss' Lifts a Curtain On Political Corruption

The Boss, a Frank and Walter Seltzer production released through United Artists. Directed by Byron Haskin from a screenplay by Ben Perry. Leading roles played by John Payne, William Bishop, Doe Avedon, Gil Lamb.

This is one of the better Hollywood films about the rise and fall of a political boss.

John Payne is Matt Brady, a World War One vet who becomes the boss of a political machine in an unnamed state upon the sudden death of his elderly brother, a ruthless and ambitious crook who's heard saying shortly before dropping dead of a heart attack "we've got the city in the bag; in a couple of years we'll have most of the state."

Brother Matt applies himself so vigorously to his new duties he virtually has the city and the state in his back pocket in much less than two years.

One of his first acts is to phone the city's leading cement manufacturer and announce himself as his new partner and when asked how come he replies "because this is my town and when I say we don't need to pave any streets they don't get paved."

Brady's men are elected to office with the help of the votes of men long dead.

"You voted 20,000 tombstones in the third ward alone," says lawyer Stanley Millard who represents the reform element.

"I'm for reform too," says the Boss, "except when it's bad for business."

Blackballed by the country club set, Brady gets his revenge by building a sewage disposal plant nearby.

The police and the governor of the state are pictured as his tools.

It is not often that a Hollywood film lifts a curtain as wide as this on crooked machine politics.

The film has a poor beginning and the closing reels are strictly gangster stuff but the middle parts are strictly class 'A. Wish I could say the same for the production which is closer to class B. This may have been deliberate. If so, it wouldn't be the first time that a story containing explosive subject matter has been given the low-budget treatment.

There's no doubt that The Boss is a thinly disguised story of Tom Pendergast of Kansas City, the man who once gave Harry S. Truman a helping hand.

In fact one of the characters in the film, a politician named Ernie Jackson, bears a close resemblance to Truman. He is described as a protege of The Boss who rescued him from a bankrupt business and made him first a County Commissioner, then a Senator.

But Jackson or Truman emerges as the only honest man in a pack of rascals. In the final scenes the Senator turns down the Boss' request to use his influence to squash a government indictment against him.

BECAUSE HE FELT its release during an election year could hurt the chances of the Democratic candidate, The Boss was attacked on the floor of Congress by Congressman Melvin Price (D-Ill) a few months ago.

Since then the film has received little publicity. It opened cold in Brooklyn as the bottom half of a double bill. It wasn't even reviewed by the N.Y. critics. Once the film was advertised as "the private life of a public enemy who almost named his own President." Now it is prefaced with the nonsensical statement that The Boss is a "creature of no political party."

The controversy over the film strikes me as being a bit silly. After all, the film is an indictment of just one corrupt politician. Besides, it doesn't even mention his name or the name of his party or the state he took over.

True, it lifts a curtain on political corruption and shows there are people opposed to bossism and doing something about it, but much of the impact of the film is lost in its attempt to show that the political machine got what it wanted, despite the country club set instead of with the help of the leading citizens which is what happened in real life.

Gloria McGhee makes a fine impression in the role of Payne's wife.



JOHN PAYNE

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV

World Series (7th game if necessary) (9) (11) (4) 12:45
Our Miss Brooks—comedy (2) 2
Afternoon Film Festival—Red Shoes—Part I (English, 1948) (7) 3

Our Jewish Heritage (13) 3:45
Mickey Mouse Club (7) 5
All Star Movie: House on 92nd St. (13) 7. Also at 10
Disneyland (7) 7:30. Rob Roy—Part Two

Million Dollar Movie—Notorious (9) 7:30 and 10
Hiram Holliday—comedy (4) 8. With Wally Cox
Dunninger (7) 8:30

Kraft Theatre—Murder of a Sand Flea by James Lee Barrett (4) 9. Parris Island setting
Ozzie and Harriet (7) 9

U. S. Steel Hour: Gypsy Rose and Cig Young in Sauce for the Goose by Robert Emmett (2) 10 to 11

This Is Your Life (4) 10
Movie: The Stranger with Orson Welles (7) 11:10

RADIO

World Series, WINS, WMGM 12:45

Boxing WABC 10:05. Charlie Webb vs. Charlie Cotton—middleweights

MOVIES

War and Peace, Capitol

La Strada, 52nd St. Translux

Moby Dick, Criterion

Secrets of the Reef, Baronet

Oklahoma, Rivoli

Attack, Mayfair

Private's Progress (English), Guild 50th

Bus Stop, Roxy

Rififi, Fine Arts

Tea and Sympathy, Radio City

King and I, Beekman, Gramercy 8th St.

Lust for Life, Plaza

The Silent World—feature length documentary, Paris

Life of Zola (revival) Art

DRAMA

Saint Joan, Phoenix Theatre

Take a Giant Step, Jan Hus Audit.

My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre

Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys

Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theatre

Inherit the Wind, National

Arms and the Man, Downtown Theatre

Lower Depths, Contemporary Theatre

NYC Opera, City Center

A Poem by Ho Chi Minh, Viet Nam Head

President Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam is the author of several plays, a novel and a number of poems. Below is one of his recently translated war-time poems.

Fifteenth of the first month
a great round moon
and a river that seems
in the distance, to run
right up to the sky;
in the haze, we discuss
our work of fighting
and the whole boat is flooded
with the light of the moon.

Moonlight comes through
the window, begging a poem;
but a soldier's work holds me
so I cannot compose one;
the bell in the mountain temple
resounds, bringing me out
of an Autumn dream with the
news
of victory on our frontiers.

Leisure after work
on army affairs; autumn wind
autumn rain and autumn cold
chills; then one hears
the sound of flutes
coming through the hills;
guerrillas have returned
and I rejoice that wine enough
is left for them.

As I read, the hill birds
look through the lattice;
the shadow of flowers falls
over the ink slab; so often
it is the tired horse
that brings back news of victory;
remembering you,
I write these lines to send you.

—Translated by Rewi Alley.

BOOKS

Valuable Survey of the Radical Novel in U.S.

THE RADICAL NOVEL IN THE UNITED STATES 1900-1954. By Walter B. Rideout. Harvard University Press. Cambridge. 339 pp. \$6.00.

The contemporary critic, when he bothers to mention proletarian literature at all, is apt to dismiss it in a phrase: it was an alien growth, its inspiration was wholly political; it contained not an iota of literary merit.

Professor Rideout's study refutes this offhand dismissal. Instead, as he examines the radical novel from its first flowering in the native soil of the populist and socialist upheavals at the turn of the century down through the present, it becomes clear that, whatever the admitted deficiencies of workingclass literature, it has made an important contribution to the nation's life and literature.

While by any narrow definition of the term the radical novel has been a minor phase of our literature both in terms of the number of works produced and the number of readers attracted, its influence on other writers and, ultimately, on a wide public, has been considerable.

Professor Rideout describes and evaluates a good many examples of the genre. While he is quick to note the tendentiousness, the veiled or open pamphleteering, the shallow characterizations, the all-good or all-evil depictions that typify much of the school, he is equally ready to pay tribute, not only to literary quality where he finds it, but to the proletarian novel's humanism and its pioneer exploration of our society.

The reader need not agree with all of the author's judgments to find in this work a serious and commendable effort to weigh a body of writing whose casually contemptuous dismissal by the critics of the day is little justified.

Professor Rideout devotes much attention to the writers' movements and manifestoes, particularly of the turbulent thirties.

Much of what he says about doctrinaire Marxists' measurement of literary quality on the limited scales of ideological consistency is true.

All over the world today Marxist writers and other artists are locked in a great debate, the end of which is not yet in sight, on the need to establish creative freedom for the individual artist within a



culture that is responsive to the socialist goals of the nation.

One cannot refute with evidence, of course, Prof. Rideout's gloomy predictions that the radical novel has little future in the U.S. and, specifically, his belief that both the witchhunt atmosphere and the Communists' dogmatic rigidity under attack preclude future literary achievements by Marxist writers.

Perhaps Prof. Rideout's own somewhat rigid conception of the Communist movement as a changeless, undifferentiated mass is to blame. Certainly his suggestion that the Party's switch to a "people's front" policy killed the proletarian novel by fiat would seem to stretch to unbelievable lengths the Party's admitted influence on writers in its ranks and among its sympathizers.

The present discussions on the future of the socialist movement will certainly make their imprint on the future of socialist writing as well.

Whether the next big wave of workingclass literature will avoid the deficiencies of its forbears remains to be seen.

Even with its limitations, the genre enriched American literature and influenced other writers. When one considers how little of published literature today emulates the best in proletarian literature by describing workingclass life, exploring the realities of our economic system and giving voice to the complaints of the people at the bottom, it cannot be doubted that America will be the richer when a new, wiser and fuller social literature emerges.—R.F.

BOOK NOTES

Empire of Oil, by Harvey O'Connor, the current selection of the Liberty Book Club, is a major study of the plunder of the nation's oil resources by the billionaire trusts, from the Rockefeller clan down, that control the industry. Harvey O'Connor was equipped to write this story, both as the author of such studies as "Mellon's Mellons" and "The Guggenheims" and from his personal knowledge of the oil industry obtained as publicity director of the CIO Oil Workers Union.

The present turmoil in the Middle East, the Suez Canal dispute (behind which looms the fear of capitalist interests that oil wells can be nationalized as well as canals) and the recent Congress-

sional hassle on the natural gas bill, will become clearer for a reading of "Empire of Oil." O'Connor has accomplished a rare feat in providing a tremendous amount of factual information, an untangling of corporate complexities in a lively, readable book.

Rinehart will publish on Nov. 8 "I Wonder As I Wander," by Langston Hughes. The poet here continues his autobiography begun in the "Big Sea," which was issued by Knopf in 1940. The present volume deals with the writer's life up to and including the 1930's.

Classified Ads

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ELECTRIC BLANKET—Top rated. Unconditional 2 yr. guarantee. \$29.95 value. SPEC. \$18.95. Standard Brand Dist. 143 Fourth Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819. One hour free parking.

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Brownsville Freedom of Press Committee PRESENTS

JOHN GATES

ON

THE 1956 ELECTIONS

Sunday Eve, Oct. 14

8 P.M.

SUNRISE MANOR

1638 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn (Near Bristol)

Admission Free



Galina Ulanova, "unbelievable, unforgettable."

Bolshoi Ballet, Ulanova Acclaimed in London

By SHEILA LYND

LONDON.—Faces of all members of Moscow's Bolshoi Ballet were wreathed in the broadest smiles as they studied the columns of ecstatic praise in the Press for their first night (Oct. 4) at Covent Garden.

At Covent Garden three lithe young men, who introduced themselves laughingly as Voldamar, Igor and Andrey—"all very good dancers"—said, "Of course we are all very, very happy. We only hope the reception of our other productions will be as wonderful."

"We did our best," added Voldamar seriously, as if anybody could possibly have doubted it.

"But why do some of them say that Ulanova is 47?" called out a young woman from the back of the group. "She is only 42. Why add to her years?"

Another chimed in: "But if she were a hundred she would still be—Ulanova, unlike anybody else in the world."

That seemed to be the general verdict of British ballet stars also, as they talked 19 to the dozen at the Press reception on the stage of Covent Garden at 1 a.m. opening night.

Mr. David Webster, chief administrator of Covent Garden, had exactly caught the general feeling in his curtain speech when he spoke of her as "that miracle that is Ulanova."

"She was unbelievable, unforgettable," said Miss Beryl Grey, "inexpressibly moving."

Our Sadler's Wells Company had watched the final rehearsal, too, which finished after one on Wednesday morning, and some said: "She danced even better then, be-

cause she was utterly relaxed."

A point made by John Cranko, Sadler's Wells producer, was that the miming of the Bolshoi dancers was a revelation to British dancers. "And what wonderful parts for older dancers, too—the mother, the nurse," he said.

Alfred Roderiques, choreographer of "The Blood Wedding" and "The Miraculous Mandarin," produced this year at Edinburgh Festival, commented also on the wonderful variety of parts for dancers of all ages and stages of experience in the Bolshoi Company.

And Serge Lifar, till last Monday maitre de ballet at the Paris Opera, simply spread his hands and exclaimed: "Ulanova is wonderful. Tout l'ensemble, tres magnifique."

Registration

(Continued from Page 1)

these communities.

In Manhattan, the four assembly districts in Harlem—the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th—the bulk of whose citizenry is Negro and Puerto Rican, showed a total of 20,219 registrants this year, as compared with 18,328 four years ago. Largest increase was in the 14th, which is half Negro and half Puerto Rican. This increase from 2,754 to 3,332, a jump of some 22 percent. The 11th also showed an increase of more than 15 percent. This district is overwhelmingly Negro.

In Queens, the 11th A. D., which includes Jamaica, jumped from 6,533 four years ago to 7,866, a leap of 20 percent. Some of this may be due to growth of the area, however.

County totals show Manhattan, with a turnout of 133,000, ahead of 1952 by some 6,000; Queens, with 128,285, ahead by 12,212; while Brooklyn, Bronx and Richmond lagged slightly behind 1952. Queens, of course, has grown in population since 1952.

Negro and Puerto Rican organizations are conducting an intensive drive to get out the vote, which has been considerably smaller, as compared with proportion of eligible population, than other sections of the city.

REGISTER TONIGHT

So you can use the rest of the week to get your neighbors and shop-mates to register.

Ike Chides Adlai for Stand on Draft Issue

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9.—President Eisenhower tonight accused Adlai E. Stevenson of resorting to "political irresponsibility at its worst." Eisenhower hit back at charges of the Democratic Presidential nominee and his running mate, Sen. Estes Kefauver, on the big business, H-bomb test, the draft and peace issues.

"They say your Government is indifferent to labor," he said in a prepared speech. "They say your Government is negligent in social security, indifferent to the unemployed."

"This amounts to saying that your Government has no interest in the people of America. This amounts to the charge that your Government has betrayed your trust. Such talk is political irresponsibility at its worst."

Replying to Stevenson's statements that the draft might be halted in the foreseeable future and the U.S. should take the lead in halting H-bomb tests, Eisenhower said:

"I, as your President and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, cannot and will not make proposals contrary to national interest—nor offer you attractive prospects unjustified by world realities."

"I will not promise that winning a peace based on justice will be cheap and easy."

"The issue of our military draft is no matter of a technical point to be scored in a political debate. It is a matter of the safety of our nation."

The military manpower is needed, he added, "because we cannot pretend that rockets and bombs make brains and hands obsolete . . . because our future military burden must not be borne entirely by veterans . . . because we cannot encourage our allies in the world to shoulder arms—while we throw ours to the ground."

The President spoke at a Republican rally at Pittsburgh's Hunt Armory. His half-hour address was carried over the NBC radio and television networks.

High Court

(Continued from Page 1)

year sentence "cruel and excessive."

Wirin, in an historical of American opposition to informers urged the court to use its judicial policy power to reverse the contempt sentences.

Bronx County, Communist
Party
extends

Sincere Condolences
to

George Blake Charney
on the death of his
Mother

IN MEMORY
OF
OUR BELOVED

SOPHIE S. SALTZMAN

—The Family of
Devoted Readers

Heartfelt Sympathy to
BERTHA
and Her Family
on Their Recent Loss

Friends of Queens

GOV'T HASTENS HIGH WAGE REPORT FOR POLL EFFECT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Department of Labor, making public its monthly report earlier than usual, says hourly wage earnings in manufacturing in September hit the \$2 mark for the first time, with weekly earnings at a record \$81.

The Department's haste in issuing the report for the month was apparently stimulated by election campaign objectives. Last week the President gave premature publicity to preliminary employment figures, and Secretary of Labor Mitchell disclosed the wage figure during one of his campaign speeches.

The report also says employment stood in September at an all-time high for the month of 66,100,000, with unemployment down from the previous month by almost 200,000 to an estimated 1,998,000.

In August average weekly earnings stood at \$79.79 and hourly earnings were \$1.98, including overtime.

The Labor Department noted that the rise in non-farm jobs was smaller than usual for this time of the year—only 24,000 in manufacturing of a total rise of 250,000 in non-farm employment. This was mainly attributed to fresh layoffs in auto manufacture and a slowdown in construction. Retail employment, too, rose less than usual.

Indestructible Forest

Come with your glittering axes
And your treacherous tongues.
Beguile the weak
Petrify and snare.
You may trample our seedlings
Claw into our forest—
What falls into your grasping
tentacles?
Venomous weeds and drifting
leaves,
Our towering oaks stand firm.
Our robust forest, full of life
Stands.
If your axe cuts down our timber
Our deep sunk roots remain
Entwining ever firmer.
Wield your axe
We shall not succumb
We who sing of forests
Are coming
And shall not barter
Life
For your eternal shackles.

—Victoire

Luis Somoza to Run in Nicaragua

LEON, Nicaragua, Oct. 9.—The governing Liberal Party yesterday unanimously nominated Acting President Luis Somoza to succeed his assassinated father as party candidate in next year's Presidential elections.

Illinois AFL Head Endorses Adlai

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Reuben G. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and himself a Republican has endorsed Stevenson for the Presidency. He also endorsed the Republican William Straten for reelection as governor.



Sincerest Condolences to

GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY

and family
on the death of his
MOTHER

—New York State Committee, Communist Party

Sincere Sympathy
to

MRS. GERALDINE LIGHTFOOT
and family
on the death of her
MOTHER

—National Committee, Communist Party

National Committee, Communist Party
Extends to

GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY
and Family

Their Sincere Sympathy on the death of his
MOTHER

MORRIS

(Continued from Page 5)

stuff compared to the great ideal of fighting Communism. And the fact that this sabre-rattling by certain labor leaders supplies much needed ammunition to the Eisenhower forces—who want to pin the "war party" label on labor-endorsed candidates—is also of small consideration to some of these union officials.

No, I don't think we in America can afford to sleep through some of the things we hear from Schnitzler and Meany. We ought to become aroused and demand that they stop beating the war drums in this campaign.

Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Wednesday, October 10, 1956

Newk, Kucks
In Big One

NEW YORK (A)	000	000	000	0-0 7 0
BROOKLYN (N)	000	000	000	1-1 4 0

Jackie Robinson, writing baseball history once again with a never potent bat, slashed a clutch single which broke a 10-inning scoreless tie and defeated the New York Yankees, 1-0, yesterday to square the World Series for the Brooklyn Dodgers at three games each.

Robinson, nearing the end of the baseball trail, had left five base runners stranded previously against the 95-mile-an-hour fast ball of Bullet Bob Turley. But, finally, with two out in the 10th inning and two men on via walks, the man who broke baseball's color line banged out the hit which carried Clem Labine to victory in the first World Series shutout at Ebbets Field in 36 years.

It was a heart-breaking blow to Turley, for the big man had struck out 11 Dodger hitters as 33,224 hung breathlessly on Brooklyn's back-to-the-wall battle to remain alive in the annual classic. Until the 10th, Turley had given those grim-faced Dodgers only three hits.

But then, with Gilliam straining off second from a walk and Duke Snider at first on an intentional pass, Jackie walloped the big blow which gave Labine a seven-hit victory in what was only his third complete game in five years.

It was a tense pitching duel under chill blue skies as the burly Turley and the slender Labine battled scorelessly through nine well-pitched innings, following Yankee Don Larsen's perfect no-hitter.

Only once before, in the second game of the 1913 series when the Giants scored three runs in the 10th to beat the Athletics 3-0, had there been a scoreless tie for nine frames.

Labine set those hard-swinging Yankees down in order in the top of the 10th and then Turley went to the hill again. The big fellow, who had struck out 11 men to that point, retired Labine but then paved the way for his own defeat as he issued a walk to wiry Jim Gilliam.

Reese tried to beat out a bunt but was out at first as Gilliam moved up to second. Then it was the menacing Snider stepping up to the plate and Turley was ordered to give him an intentional pass, with first base open.

That brought up Robinson, the

veteran third baseman who may call this his final year. The count went to one strike and one ball. Then Robinson added another storied line to his baseball saga with a chips-down drive that the leaping, Slaughter missed as Gilliam raced home with the winning run.

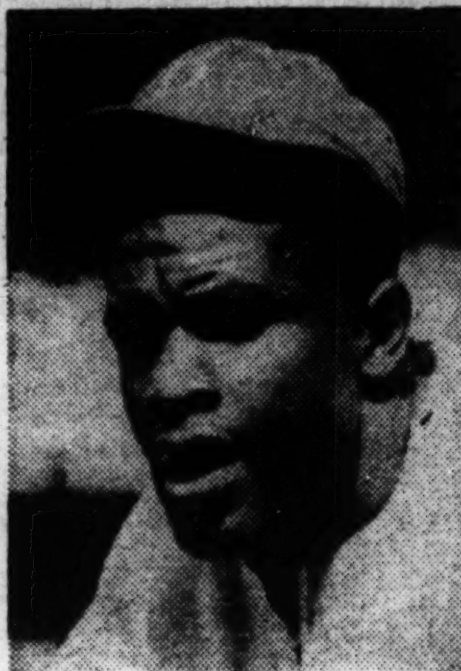
The Yankees, shooting to wrap up their seventh world championship in 10 years, gave Labine a bitter run for it. Eight times they had men on base—and every time the calm right-hander from Rhode Island, who is used to having base-runners at his back as a bullpen specialist, left them stranded.

Once more in the eighth, both teams threatened those laboring hurlers. The Yankees made their bid with one away when Collins doubled high off the right field scoreboard. Mantle was given an intentional walk but the threat ended as Berra flied out to shallow center and Slaughter grounded out.

In the Brooklyn half, Labine tried to help himself with a well-hit fly ball just inside the foul line, which bounced into the left field stands for a ground-rule double. But Clem, impatiently kicking the bag in his bright blue warmup jacket, died there. Gilliam fouled off two sacrifice bunt attempts before striking out. Reese followed with a fly to shallow center. Snider drew an intentional pass to the open first base, and Robinson failed again as he popped to Andy Carey.

But in the 10th, he did not fail. Dodger manager Walt Alston, back even again after losing three in a row, said that in the seventh and final game he would go with 27-game winner Don Newcombe—who was kayoed in the second game.

For the Yankees it will be 18-game winner Johnny Kucks, Casey Stengel said, "unless I change my mind."



COMES THROUGH

UAW Plans to
Balk Chrysler
Speed Demons

DETROIT.—Rates of production (speedup) will be one of the main topics under discussion when delegates from Chrysler UAW locals gather, Oct. 11-12 at the Detroit Leland Hotel.

Many of the big locals, like Automotive Body 212, Dodge 3, Dodge Truck, Plymouth 51 and others are seriously talking strike action as one way to curb the attack on working conditions launched by "Tex" Colbert, president of Chrysler.

Colbert and his crew of pushers have set goal of raising production standards on the 1957 model with no increase in working personnel. This is done under the cry "meeting competition," and is accompanied by orders on cutting "costs" in order to "compete" with Ford and General Motors.

A walkout on this type of speed-up has already taken place in Dodge Bore Room a couple of weeks ago. The local officers led by president Pat Quinn said the company, by mailing personal letters to all Chrysler workers, was using threats and intimidation to put members in the middle of the vicious production race now being waged by GM and Ford.

Dodge No. 3 officers have asked that Colbert stick to the letter of the contract which calls for collective bargaining on production rates and sit down and work out the rates on the 1957 model, and not jack them up 30 and 40 percent, without consulting anyone.

Colbert's letter had asked all Chrysler workers to "do as much on his own job as the man or woman doing the same work in the plants of our strongest competitors."

BB Brass Says the Monopoly Doesn't Hurt

Baseball's three top leaders denied today the Yankees and Dodgers are hurting the game by exerting a virtual monopoly on the World Series in recent years.

Commissioner Ford Frick, American League president Will Harridge and National League president Warren Giles agreed the fans might like to see some other clubs win for a change but "they're not staying away from the ball parks because of it."

"I don't believe there's any great resentment among the fans outside New York," said Frick. "Naturally they want to see their own ball club beat the Yankees or the Dodgers but that's healthy fan reaction not resentment."

Harridge sticks to his old theory that the rest of the league "should

build up to the Yankees and not expect us to tear them down."

Giles conceded it "would have been the best thing for baseball in general and the National League in particular if Milwaukee had won the pennant instead of the Dodgers."

"But the Dodgers won and if nothing else it proves the integrity of baseball," he added.

Attendance-wise, the National League had a big increase over last year because it had a tight pennant race and the American League was down slightly because it had little or no race after May.

Giles admitted his office had heard "considerable griping" about the fact that there has been an all-New York series too often since World War II. Since 1948, there

have been only four World Series games outside the City of New York—two in Cleveland and two in Philadelphia. And the last western club to win a National League pennant was the St. Louis Cardinals in 1946.

"It's no secret that most everyone outside of Brooklyn was pulling for Milwaukee to win the pennant," said Giles. "They were the underdog and American fans always like underdogs. Maybe next year, we'll have a change. We had a three club race this year with Brooklyn, Milwaukee and Cincinnati in it right to the end. Next year, Pittsburgh and St. Louis might make it a five team race. So perhaps western fans will get the break they're looking for."

on the
scoreboard

by lester rodney

(Continued from Page 1)
baseball. You can get a hitter like Jackie Robinson out in the clutch just so often on one day, even if you are Bob Turley pitching the game of your life in pretty fair emulation of former Baltimore teammate Don Larsen the day before.

This time Jackie belted the ball hard, on a rising line to left field. There were three emotions in quick succession—first, that's the ball game, second, uh, uh, this is all the way to Slaughter, it's going to be caught, Robinson has been hitting in bad luck all Series. And then the ball was over the desperately leaping Slaughter's head, rattling off the wall high into the air, Gilliam was crossing the plate, and that was all for today.

After being pried away from the endless pictures with the pitching hero, Labine, Jackie said "It was a low fast ball. I knew I had it well hit, but then my heart sunk. I thought it was right at Slaughter, but then I saw it take off. . . ."

Take off is right. In the Yankee clubhouse the dejected Slaughter described it, "Nothin' you can do when a line drive takes off over your head like that . . . no, I never got a glove on it, it was rising well over my glove, hit about two feet up the wall on the fly. It was hit too hard for me to get back. I mean, it was hit. . . ."

So it's game Number Seven for the fourth time between the Dodgers and Yanks. The Yanks ended it victoriously at the Stadium in '47, and at Ebbets Field in '52. The Dodgers won it last year at the Stadium. For the first six games this Series has followed, in reverse, the exact pattern of last year, wit' heath team wining each game on its home lot, only this time it was the Yanks who crashed back from a devastating 2-0 deficit to take the 3-2 lead, then have it tied up 3-3. Don't these clubs battle each other?

Clem Labine . . . the crew-cutted 30-year-old curve ball relief specialist who is a clothing designer in Woonsocket, R. I., in the off season. He doesn't start often, but he started another "must" game for Brooklyn back in 1951 in the playoff with the Giants when defeat meant the end of the road, and pitched a shutout at the Polo Grounds, winning 10-0. And he hurled a gorgeous "must" 3-1 victory over the Pirates on the day before the season ended. The biggest second guess of the Series is that Clem's effective arm was not fully exploited by Alston, that he should have started instead of the inconsistent Roger Craig, that he might well have beaten Whitey Ford that afternoon to give the Dodgers an unanswerable 3-0 Series lead, for the Dodgers scored three times against Ford while losing.

Howbeit, here he was this day and he sure came through. If there was any air of doom and inevitability around the permises because of Larsen's stunning no hitter, and the way Turley was mowing down the Dodgers this day, Clem wasn't buying it. He even cracked a double to lead off in the 8th. This was only the third Dodger hit, and one of the other two was a pop fly lost in the sun. Turley had fanned 10 in seven inning. (See, back in Ebbets Field the Dodgers were going to hit like mad! Yanks didn't break any walls in the "telephone booth" either, did they?)

There were Yankee moments in this nerve rasper. Labine wasn't overpowering the way Turley was.

With two out in the 3rd, for instance, Bauer singled and Collins came up, with Mantle on deck. Don't let that guy bat with men on! The Collins grounder seeped through the middle, off the diving Reese's glove and up came Mickey with two on. Was it the early crusher, the lightning for the three run lead, the Series right here? Labine, whose clothing ideas run to long pants for pitchers, hitched them up once, threw a gorgeous sinker and Mantle topped it to Gilliam for the out.

In the 6th, when everyone had the growing feeling one run would do it, Gilliam made a pretty back-hand stab and throw to retire the ever ominous Mickey with one out. But Berra rifled a double off the wall (a home run at Yankee Stadium), Slaughter drew a walk and up stepped Mr. Pesky, Billy the Kid. Labine got him on a foul.

Alston's lone appearance was in the 8th, and a choice second guess situation it was too. With one out Collins doubled and Mantle stepped up. Walk him and pitch to Berra? You've gotten Mickey out three times and Berra has cracked two hits.

Walk him deliberately it was, and you can hardly argue with the results. Berra flied out and Slaughter grounded out. After that it was six Yanks in a row for Labine in the ninth and 10th and look for the big run. It came.

"We're going to go all the way now!" was Robinson's greeting in the clubhouse. The nearly all gray haired veteran sounded like he meant it, too.

"I have the feeling tomorrow is going to be our day," added Capt. Reese at the next locker.

Today's pitcher, Don Newcombe, sat dressing. "I wanna beat them more than anything in my life," he said very quietly. "I won't rest until I do."

The Dodgers paid tribute to Turley. I asked Furillo if he were faster than anyone he faced in the National League and Carl said "I'd say he's just as fast as Sam Jones of the Cubs." Which is fast enough. Jones is the league strikeout leader two years running.

A Dodger pitcher who didn't want to be quoted by name said very earnestly the following: "You know, I told my wife the other day, baseball has a way of evening things up. I bet this thing is going to go down to the wire, and Newcombe, who has taken such an unfair beating, is going to win the big one. . . ."

We'll see. Anyhow, it's everyone else in the bullpen, Bessent, Labine and all. Same for the Yanks, who may start young Kucks, with Ford, Sturdivant and Larsen ready.

In the Yankee room, Turley, the likeable young man from Troy, Illinois, said not too dejectedly "It was the best game by far I pitched all year. I had good control, for me, and my fast ball was live and moving around. I didn't make any mistake on Robinson, I got it right wher el meant to pitch it. He hit a good pitch." He sighed. "He sure hit it, didn't he?"

He sure did. And so, here is the grand climax.

REGISTER
TO VOTE!
